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spect with the description and this is the first collection known on this host.

PUCCINIA OBSCURA Schrœt.— A species not before observed by the author was collected on Juncoides comosum (E. Mey.) Sheld., at Ukiah, Oreg., by Mr. M. A. Crosby, Aug. 21, 1903.

U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry,
Department of Agriculture.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

DENDRODOCHIUM SEPULTUM E. & E.— On dead limbs of Ulmus pubescens. Natoma, Kansas, Jan. 8. 1904. (E. Bartholomew, 3139).

Sporodochia densely gregarious, orange-red, single or several smaller ones subconfluent, at first entirely covered by the epidermis which is raised into flattish pustules 1-2 mm. diam., soon ruptured, but still closely adherent, until the upper part entirely disappears, exposing the concave, pezizoid sporodochium. Sporules oblong, continuous, rounded at the ends, 10-15 x 5-6 μ, hyaline or with a slightly yellowish tinge, terminal on fasciculate, thread-like basidia, 30-70 μ long, simple or furcately branched.

Nos. 2831 and 2899 (Bartholomew) on Morus alba are the same as this.

This may be the conidial stage of Peziza cruenta Schw.

SPHÆROPSIS GRANDINEA E. & E. — On twigs of Maple. Riverside, Ill. March 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 796).

Perithecia minute, (¼-⅓ mm.) thickly scattered, raising the bark into minute pustules but hardly rupturing it. Sporules elliptical or subovate, 15-20 x 8-10 μ, on stout basidia as long as the sporules or a little longer.

Sphæropsis clintonii Pk. is on decorticated wood and has sporules oblong-elliptical and a little shorter. S. acerina E. & B. (according to our specm.) is a Haplosporella,— perithecia in a cortical stroma, 2-6 in a stroma, sporules oblong.

HARKNESSIA (?) TETRACERAE E. & E.— On leaves of Tetracera volubilis. Nicaraugua, 1903. (C. F. Baker, 3992.)

Amphigenous, apparently superficial, consisting of scattered, subhemispherical heaps of conidia which are ovate or elliptical, 12-15 x 6-7 μ, hyaline at first, then brown with a light colored streak across the middle. The heaps of conidia are black and 1-1½ mm. in diameter.

No perithecium was seen nor any cavity in the substance of the leaf from which the conidia were discharged, and in this respect the fungus does not agree with the generic character of either Harknessia or Melanconium.

HARKNESSIA RHOINA E. & E.— On dead leaves of Rhus integrifolia, still hanging on the tree. Claremont, Calif. Nov. 1903. (C. F. Baker, 3948).

Perithecia epiphyllous, scattered, medium size, ovate, base sunk in the substance of the leaf, upper half projecting with a round formation at the apex. Sporules elliptical, brown, subinequilateral, about 20 x 10 μ, on filiform hyaline basidia, about 25 μ long.

DIPLODIA FAIRMANI E. & E.— On dead limbs of Menispermum canadense. Lyndonville, N. Y. Oct. 1900.

Perithecia scattered, small (½ mm.), covered by the epidermis which is raised into little pustules and tardily ruptured. Sporules elliptical, uniseptate, constricted, brown, 20 x 10 μ.

D. hypoxyloides E. & E. on the same host, has perithecia twice as large and sporules 12-16 x 4-5½ μ and differs otherwise.

DOTHIORELLA TOXICA E. & E.— On dead limbs of Rhus toxicodendron, Riverside, Ill. March 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper 795).

Stroma acutely elliptical, 1 mm.-½ cm. long, bursting out through longitudinal fissures in the bark. Perithecia 2-6 in a stroma, ⅓-½ mm. diam., white inside, with a papilliform ostiolum, basidia as long or longer than the sporules, which are broadly elliptical, 1-3 guttulate, hyaline, 12-20 x 10-12μ, or subglobose, 10-12 μ.

This differs from D. rhoina E. & E. in its much larger sporules and acutely elliptical stroma.

CEUTHOSPORA ABIETINA E. & E.— On dead limbs of Abies balsamea. Harraby, Lake Rousseau, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 1902. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 792).

Stroma cortical, valsiform, circular, about 1 mm. diam., raising the bark into flattish pustules crowned with the small, black, papilliform ostiolum. Perithecia ovate, 2-6 in a stroma, membranaceous. Sporules cylindrical, straight, or nearly so, 6-7 x 1½ μ, on filiform basidia longer than the spores. The perithecia have their ostiola all united into a central one.

ASCOCHYTA CONFUSA E. & E.— On leaves of Smilax hispida. Yates, New York. Oct. 1900. (Dr. C. E. Fairman, 1512); and on leaves of Smilax, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 926).

Spots amphigenous, round or irregular, 2-5 mm. diam., white, thin, almost transparent, with a narrow, dark-brown, raised border. Sporules ovate or elliptical, smoky-hyaline, 7-12 x 3½-4½ μ.

Ascochyta smilacis E. & M. Am. Nat. Dec. 1882, p. 1002, has sporules 11-22 x 6-7 μ.

SEPTORIA SMILACIS E. & E.— On living leaves of Smilax, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Aug. 1894. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 924).

Spots amphigenous, round or subangular, ferruginous, lighter in the center, with a narrow, slightly raised, darker border, 2-5 mm. diam., subconfluent, scattered over the green parts and also over brown, dead areas of the leaf. Perithecia amphigenous, innate in the substance of the leaf, 100-110 μ diam., the apex erumpent, broadly perforated and finally collapsing, cirrhi light horn-color. Sporules filiform, curved, faintly guttulate hyaline, 35-40 x 1½-2μ.

S. similacina Dur. & Mont. has no spots and differs otherwise.

MICROPERA VACCINII E. & E.— On old stems of Vaccinium corymbosum, Millers, Ind. Oct. 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 890).

Perithecia ovate-conic, flesh-color, subcuticular, erumpent in a small (1 mm.) black tubercle. Sporules arcuate, ends acute and hyaline, 40-50 x 3 μ.

MYXOSPORIUM FUMOSUM E. & E.— On dead limbs of Tilia americana. River Forest, Ill. May 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 799).

Acervuli sunk in the surface of the inner bark, pale at first, becoming black, subcircinately arranged or scattered, discharging the conidia through a common opening and forming a depressed-conical mass of a sooty-black color on the surface of the bark. Conidia lunate, continuous, hyaline, abruptly contracted and subacute at the ends, 12-15 x 4-6 μ; much resembling those of Marsonia populi (Lib.).

GLOEOSPORIUM HETEROPHYLLUM E. & E.— On leaves of Artemisia heterophylla, near Claremont, Calif. Jan. 1. 1904. (C. F. Baker, 3982).

Acervuli sunk in the substance of the leaf on black spots 2-3 mm. diam. soon erumpent, subconical, black. Conidia oblong or clavate-oblong, guttulate, curved, hyaline, 14-18 x 3-5 μ, ends obtuse.

Gloeosporium maculosum Sacc. on Artemisia vulgaris s on the stems, has smaller acicular conidia 18-10 x 2μ) and the acervuli are scarcely erumpent.

AMPHISPHAERIA GRANULOSA E. & E.— On old oak barrel staves lying on the ground. Lyndonville, N. Y. Sept. 1900. (Dr. C. E. Fairman).

Perithecia erumpent-superficial, globose or depressed-globose, granular-roughened, about ½ mm. diam., quite evenly and thickly scattered; ostiolum minute, papilliform. Asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, 65-70 x 4 μ, obscurely paraphysate. Sporidia uniseriate, oblong, uniseptate, scarcely constricted, pale-brown, slightly narrowed at each end, 10-12 x 3-3½μ.

A.confertissima E. & E. has rather smaller perithecia and broader sporules. A. conferta Sz. has the perithecia seated on a radiate-fibrose mycelium but is otherwise much like this.

DIATRYPE NIGERRIMA E. & E.— On bark of Vitis, Glencoe, Ill. June 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 904).

Stroma superficial, effused, tubercular-roughened, black outside, white within, tubercles 1-1½ mm. diam. or by confluence ½-1 cm. Perithecia monostichous, globose or ovoid, crowded, small, ¼-⅓ mm. narrowed above into short neck terminated by the minute, subglobose ostiola which (8-10 together) rise through the surface of the stroma in little conical projections scattered indiscriminately over the stroma, both on and between the tubercles and much resembling small, black perithecia cleft across the top by a narrow slit through which the erumpent tuft of ostiola arise. Asci lanceolate, finally rounded at the top, p. sp. 25 x 3-4μ. Sporidia 8 in an ascus, allantoid, smoky-hyaline, slightly curved, 8-10 x 1-2μ.

VALSARIA MAGNOLIAE E. & E.— On dead limbs of Magnolia (cult.), London, Canada, Dec. 1903. (J. Dearness, 2082).

Stroma cortical, effused, blackening the inner bark. Perithecia sunk in the inner bark, then semi-erumpent, white inside, about ¼ mm. diam. scattered irregularly, or valsiformly aggregated, or seriate, soon deciduous. Asci cylindrical, subsessile, paraphysate, 80-100 x 10-12 μ with the sporidia obliquely uniseriate or 100-150 μ with sporidia lying end to end. Sporidia uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, 18-23 x 8-10 μ, more or less constricted in the middle, brown.

This was accompanied by *Sphaeropsis magnoliae* E. & D.

PHYLLACHORA CINEREA E. & E.— On dead branches of Catalpa, London, Canada, Nov. 1903. (Dearness, 2087).

Stromata scattered, seated on the inner bark which is uniformly blackened, orbicular, ½ mm. diam. or oblong ¾ x 1½ mm., cinereous within, disk fusco-cinereous, erumpent, flat, surrounded by the ruptured margin of the epidermis. Asci clavate-cylindrical, 80-100 x 12-15 μ, paraphysate. Sporidia biseriate, ovate-elliptical, hyaline 12-15 x 5-7μ, continuous.

Most of the stromata contain only stylospores 8-10 x 4-5μ, hyaline, continuous, oblong-elliptical or ovate-elliptical and then the fungus does not differ appreciably from *Phoma diatrypea* (C. & E.) Sacc. which is found on *Chiononthus.*

There are no true perithecia, the stroma containing merely ascigerous or sporuliferous cavities.

PEZIZA HAINESII Ell., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, is hardly distinct from P. semitosta B. & C., the only difference being the color of the hymenium.